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The Suffragist

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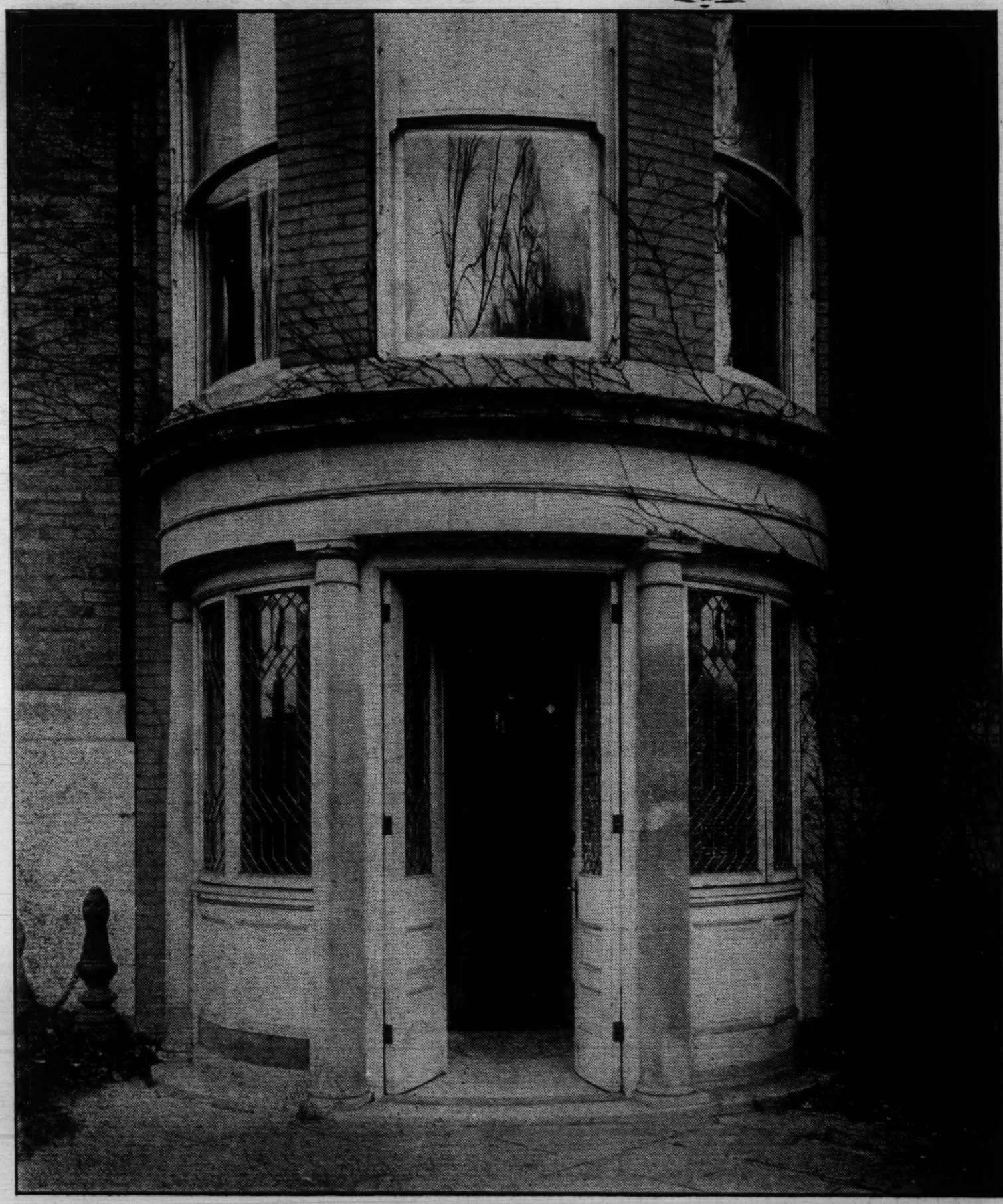
WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JANUARY ~~29~~ 1916



The "Little White House" at 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.
National Headquarters of the Congressional Union

V JANUARY 1, 1916 No. 1

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 [illegible] N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Chairman Circulation Department, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic.....$1.00

Foreign.....$1.50

Single Copies.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

National Capital Press, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Notes of the Week

Pan American Women Plan Home in Washington

A PAN-AMERICAN union for women, embracing in its membership the leading women of the western hemisphere, and boasting of a home in Washington as magnificent as the present Pan-American building on Seventeenth Street, is the goal aimed at in a resolution adopted at the initial meeting in Memorial Hall of the woman's auxiliary branch of the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

It was the first meeting of its kind ever held. Attendang it were women from all the countries of North, Central and South America. Some of the speeches were in English and some in Spanish, but the common impulse of Pan-American interest infected all present.

The motion to create a Pan-American Union of Women was passed by a unanimous vote.

Southern Chivalry

IN her speech before the committee on judiciary of the House Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama, gave pertinent facts and arguments which showed that justice for women is a greater protection than chivalry, and that the chivalry of the South results in far less adequate protection for women than exists in the suffrage states, where the chivalry and justice of Western men have given justice to women. According to figures based on the census of 1910, there are five Southern states, each one of which has a larger percentage of white women wage-earners than can be found in any state in which women vote. The following table shows the percentage in ten states:

South Carolina	27.3
North Carolina	24.2
Georgia	20.3
Alabama	23.4
Mississippi	19.9
Wyoming*	14.5
Idaho*	12.5
Kansas*	12.4
California*	18.4
Colorado*	16.9

*Indicates suffrage states.

In Mrs. Jacobs' words: "However much these chivalrous gentlemen wish it were so that Southern women might truly be called roses and lilies which toil not, they must know that their compliments do not provide equal pay for equal service, which obtains in all the suffrage states; that their flowers of speech do not help us secure a coguardianship law, which every suffrage state has and which is nonexistent in any Southern state."

South Carolina has a larger percentage of women wage-earners who are white women than any other state in the Union; neither that state nor Alabama has any law for the protection of wage-earning women. They may work incredible hours at pitiful wages, according to the ingenuity and temper of their employers.

Mr. Whaley, of South Carolina, contradicted Mrs. Jacobs' statements as to the industrial position of South Carolina, which she based upon the laws and upon the census. She closed her speech by saying:

"The chivalry of our men is no doubt believed to be genuine, even by themselves, but they cannot see that times have changed and the position of women with them; that we are no longer the sheltered, protected beings they prefer to think us, but are now the exploited class—another strong reason why Southern women should have the protection of the ballot."

Young Woman is Selected Deputy District Attorney

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOOLWINE, of Los Angeles, announces the appointment of Miss Litta Belle Hibben as a deputy district attorney—the first woman prosecutor in the United States. Miss Hibben is 29 years old.

"There are many matters," said Mr. Woolwine, "that women who come to the District Attorney's office will talk over more freely with a woman than they will with men."

Votes of Disfranchised Ohioans Are Restored

THROUGH the lapse of five years, the term for which they were disfranchised, the right of suffrage has been automatically restored during this month to about two thousand male residents of Adams County, Ohio.

The discovery that elections in Adams County for years had been corrupt came in 1910, when wholesale indictments were returned in the common pleas court at West Union.

For several weeks the roads of Adams County were thronged with rural residents who made their way to the little county seat town, confessed the truth of indictments which charged them with having sold their votes on election day and received the usual sentence of a nominal fine and disfranchisement for five years. In some cases jail sentences were imposed. In many cases jail sentences were suspended because of lack of facilities for imprisonment in Adams and neighboring counties.

Dr. Davis Appointed to New Office

DR. KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, New York City's only woman commissioner, resigned recently as the head of the Department of Correction, to accept appointment by Mayor Mitchel to the new Parole Commission, of which she will be chairman. Her salary will be $7,500 a year, the same amount she has been receiving. Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis, who entered the service with Dr. Davis on January 1, 1914, was appointed by the mayor as her successor.

The mayor also announced the appointment as Dr. Davis' colleagues on the Parole Commission, of Alexander McKinny, a Brooklyn lawyer, for a term of four years, and Bertram de N. Cruger, executive secretary to the mayor, for a six-year term. Each will receive a salary of $5,500. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis will be *ex offiio* members of the commission. Dr. Davis' appointment is for two years.

The Parole Commission is empowered to determine the length of imprisonment of persons sentenced to the New York City Reformatory and to the New York County Penitentiary and of about two-thirds of those persons committed to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

State Grange Urges Suffrage Amendment

THE Michigan State Grange, in session at Ann Arbor, on December 15, adopted a resolution favoring the passage by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment. A message was wired to President Wilson, asking his support of the amendment. A monster petition was also circulated and signed by practically every delegate and visiting member, asking for the passage of a federal amendment giving suffrage to women.

Women's Property

A STATEMENT given out by the National Conservation Association says that out of the more than 9,000 bills introduced in Congress at the beginning of the session, it is roughly estimated that more than 1,000 relate to conservation, or the disposal or regulation by federal legislation of the natural resources of the country.

But out of this vast number it is predicted that less than half a dozen will receive serious consideration by the committees.

The natural resources of the United States belong to the women as well as to the men of the nation. The women are taxed for their upkeep and are supposed to derive their share from the profits accruing therefrom.

Experience has shown that legislation by the states is inadequate as a protection against illegal seizure or encroachments, and that it is only action by the federal government which will conserve the rights of the American people.

When it is freely admitted that less than six out of 1,000 conservation measures will "receive serious consideration" from the committees, it is easily understood why women realize that they cannot rely for protection of their property rights upon representatives in whose election they had no choice.

Woman Succeeds in Business

WHAT a woman can do in business is strikingly shown in the case of Miss Cora Dow, of Cincinnati, who died the other day, leaving an estate of $1,000,000.

She began twenty-six years ago, as a clerk in her father's drug store, and, when he died, she took over the business and enlarged it, ultimately establishing a chain of eleven stores, which she recently sold.

Manitoba Women Ask to be Enfranchised

A PETITION asking for the enfranchisement of Manitoba women and signed by 39,534 women of the province, was presented to Premier Norris on December 23 by a deputation from the Political Equality League.

The premier assured the women that the government hoped for the early passage of the equal suffrage bill at the coming session of the legislature.

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My Predicament

Should an American Woman Lose Her Citizenship on Marriage with an Alien?

By Inez Milholland Boissevain

APPENED to fall in love with a man who was ot a citizen of the United States—falling in ove, I take it, being a thing that is not con- ible.

married, and I discovered that my conse- loss of citizenship is loss in more than name. attended with all sorts of real disabilities. of these, to a woman, since we are not allowed ote, is the possibility of being deprived of ou ns of livelihood.

am a lawyer by profession, and according to the bar admission requirements of my state, I must be a citizen in order to practice law. Now, if my husband should not choose to become a citizen I am helpless, although my residence is here, my sympathies are here, my interests, ideals, affiliations and activities are all American.

There are numerous reasons why a foreigner might not care to become an American. Perhaps because of inheritance laws in his own country, or other laws benefiting him as a citizen or subject, but discriminating against him once he is denaturalized; perhaps for reasons of sentiment; perhaps for reasons of selfishness; perhaps on account of ignorance. But the point is, that whatever reasons may operate to determine his conduct, those reasons should not be binding upon his wife.

She is a separate individual before the law, with separate identity and separate rights which the law recognizes; and as such she should be treated on all legal occasions.

How long, think you, would a man endure loss of citizenship and loss of his means of livelihood for reasons that are purely private, and no concern of the state's at all?

Marriage does not disqualify a man either as citizen or bread-winner. Why should it disqualify a woman in these capacities?

If a woman, upon marriage, wishes to forfeit her citizenship, let her declare her intention of so doing before marriage. But automatically to have her citizenship lost to her is both humiliating and unfair. It harks back to the days of common law. where a woman's identity was merged in that of her husband, father, brother or nearest male relative. To the days when she was not allowed to sue or to be sued; to contract; to recover damages; to own property; to keep her earnings or to have admitted rights over her children or her person. In short, to the days in which she simply did not exist as far as the law was concerned, and had no redress before the law for wrongs endured.

These legal disabilities of women are gradually being removed by statute; in some states more, in others less. So that today in almost every state, no matter how backward, it is admitted that women are entitled to separate legal existence. Why should it be denied them in this matter of citizenship?

It is maintained that the nationality of the family should follow that of one member. But why? And why should this member necessarily be the father? Particularly if the residence of that family is the native land of the mother. Why should not the father and mother determine between them which nationality the child shall adopt? If they cannot agree, let the residence of the family at the time of birth be the determining factor, until the child has attained his majority and is able to choose for himself the country of his allegiance.

If the family is residing in a country foreign to both parents and they cannot agree about the child's nationality, let laws as to nationality under such circumstances be framed by men and women together. They may decide that the nationality of the father would prevail or they may decide for that of the mother.

In any case, something must be done to remove the shameful stigma upon womanhood, whereby women who marry foreigners are penalized as only criminals are penalized, by loss of citizenship, for something that is surely not comparable to crime. At least I have still to learn that marriage is criminal.

As I write this, a man comes into my office who used to be in prison. He is a good friend of mine, and I know that since leaving prison he has been honest and faithful and efficient. He has done his job well.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain

Now he asks me to endorse an application to the governor to have citizenship restored to him. "Why?" I ask him. "Why, say," he answers, "you can't do a thing without it. You've no standing. I may have to go to court as a witness and the moment they find out that I'm no citizen, I'm discredited.

"I stand no chance of bettering myself. Can't apply for a civil service position or any city office. Have no chance with the politicians if I ask for a job. Believe me, it's hard to earn your living anyway, but without your citizenship it's hell.

"Besides that, I couldn't vote last Tuesday, an' I was that ashamed. No, siree! Without citizenship a fellow has no standing. I'll move heaven and earth to get mine back."

I understood well enough. And he will certainly have my endorsement on his application for reinstatement.

I am in a position to help this man, yet I am in no position to help myself, and I have just as much need of help as he, for I, too, must earn my living. As judge of a man's fitness for citizenship, my decision is valid; as judge of a woman's, my decision is void.

To restore myself to citizenship is not within my power. I am helpless. I have no power to safeguard or regain the right I hold dearest in the world, and no guarantee of preserving my means of livelihood.

What to do?

What for myself and for hundreds of others in the same position as myself?

For, according to Judge Reppenthal, of Kansas, there are many women in my predicament. He says:

"It has seemed to me mediæval to make a woman's citizenship depend on that of her husband, and I think the time has come for a woman to be a citizen in her own right, and not as an appendage or possession of some man. The point has often come up in that quite a large number of native born American girls of foreign parentage have married men of their ancestral race, who were born abroad, and many of these girls reared here and educated in our schools and even colleges, have been chagrined to learn that by marriage they cast away their birthright of American citizenship and unless their husbands get final naturalization papers, these American-born girls are unable to vote. Again I note that some aliens seem unlikely, on account of one cause or another—ignorance, or what not—to be able to get last papers, and meantime their wives, however intelligent and worthy, cannot vote, but these men can vote on their first papers (Kansas law). I have in mind one woman who has repeatedly come to court with her husband and coached him and tried to get him prepared to pass the examination for last papers (as she would well pass if afforded the opportunity I think) while it is very doubtful if he can learn enough to pass. He never was as bright as she, and she is supporting him by her labor, as he is somewhat crippled, but she can't vote and he can."

Now, citizenship is a matter determined by Congress. The act of 1907 (34 Stat. 1228) provides (Sec. 3) "that any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband," etc.

Therefore I must address my prayer for relief to Congress by means of my representative there.

I have done so—and without result.

I do not believe that members of our national legislature any more than anyone else do things for nothing. They busy themselves, and quite rightly, with those of their constituents who have something to give them in return for their activities. And the something that constituents have to give is political support. Women are not constituents in this sense. Consequently our prayers for relief are promptly shelved.

We are assured that our requests will receive attention. But nothing ever happens. Nothing ever will happen until we are able to bring political pressure, of the sort that every politician is susceptible to, to support our demands.

"If you want a thing done, do it yourself," is an excellent piece of advice. Just give to us women a chance to be at things that we are interested in, and we will see to it that they are thoroughly done.

A letter of mine to the Senator from New York State, Senator O'Gorman, outlining a bill to remedy this grievance, was dispatched over a year ago, and beyond a polite acknowledgment, nothing, that I am aware of, has since been done in my behalf. At any rate, I wrote asking for information as to the progress of the bill, but received no reply.

We are told repeatedly that our interests are taken care of in legislative bodies responsible only to men. Well, I, for one, would prefer to be in a position to look after those interests for myself.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Growth of the Federal Movement

THE best indication of the winning character of the suffrage movement is not its strength; it is its amazing rate of growth.

In January, 1915, a vote was taken on suffrage in the House of Representatives. One hundred and seventy-four representatives voted for the measure, and 204 against. The party in power officially declared against the federal suffrage amendment, and this statement was echoed on the floor of the House by the Democratic floor leader and by other responsible representatives of the Democratic party in the Lower House.

It was this opposition of the Democratic Party that caused the defeat of the suffrage resolution. One hundred per cent of the Progressive Republican members of the House voted for suffrage; 93 per cent of the Progressives; 100 per cent of the Independent membership; and 64 per cent of the Republicans. Thirty-one per cent of the Democrats voted for it.

If as great a percentage of the Democratic as of the Republican Party had voted for suffrage, a two-thirds majority for the amendment in the House would have been secured. But more than two-thirds of the Democratic Party voted against the measure, and reduced the vote to such a point that a two-thirds majority could not have been secured for it if every member of every other party had been present and voted yea.

In the face of the formidable opposition encountered, the suffrage amendment made a brilliant showing; nevertheless the verdict of the majority party against it remained, and threatened to remain for the next two years.

Two courses were followed by suffrage workers; the first, to organize in the constituency of every Congressman a manifestation of the suffrage sentiment existing there; the second, to organize in states where women vote an expression of the demand of women voters for immediate and favorable action on woman suffrage.

During the entire recess of Congress, Senators and Representatives were waited upon by leading constituents, anxious to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment; and in almost every case the deputation wrought a very considerable change in the attitude of the Congressman toward the subject. Many Congressmen, who had been extremely flippant before, became at once most interested and respectful. Many frankly said that they were amazed to hear the strength of the suffrage case and the weakness of the customary arguments against it.

But the great advance for suffrage was made in the west, where the women voters for the first time in the history of the world came together to consider the means at their command for securing immediate favorable action on the federal amendment enfranchising women.

With immense enthusiasm and unanimity of spirit, the women voters' convention, which was open to every woman voter of the west, passed a resolution endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and pledging themselves to support it irrespective of the interests of any political party. It was this declaration which changed altogether the aspect of the national suffrage movement today.

Two women bearing this message were received by the President of the United States and were assured by him that he would take under fresh consideration his attitude on national woman suffrage and would lay the matter before his colleagues.

In the year 1913 to 1914 the suffrage issue became national for the first time in close upon a quarter of a century; in the year 1914 to 1915 the party in power has moved from an adverse attitude upon suffrage to the attitude of considering whether or not the time for favorable action, which is recognized to be inevitable, has at last come. The year 1913 to 1914 established suffrage as a national issue; the year 1914 to 1915 has established it as a practical and imminent national issue.

The year 1916 should see the suffrage amendment submitted by Congress to the consideration of the state legislatures.

Presidential Vote in the Equal Suffrage States

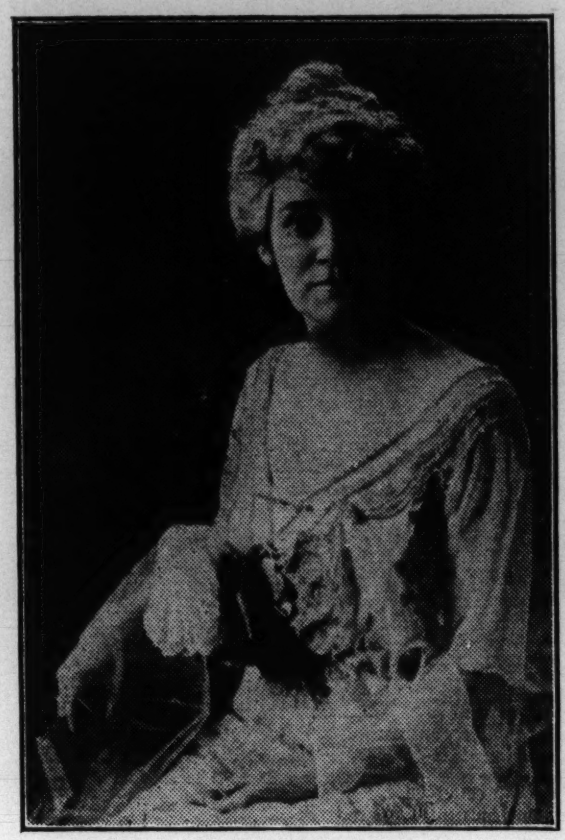
THE STATES in which women participate in national elections, casting ninety-one electoral votes, nearly one-fifth of the total number and more than one-third of the number necessary to elect the President of the United States, "went Democratic" in 1912—with the exception of California and Washington, which voted for the Progressive candidate; and Utah, which voted for the Republican candidate.

The two states, Washington and California, which supported the Progressive nominee for President, are now in an independent attitude, and their support is being diligently sought by both of the old political parties. Utah has a reputation for rockribbed Republicanism; but in 1914, one of the candidates for the House ran on a Progressive and Democratic ticket and is now sitting with the Democrats in Congress; and Senator Smoot, the Republican candidate, received a majority of less than 400 votes over his Democratic opponent.

Every one of the suffrage states is in the doubtful column and can be won for one party or the other only on issues popular in the west. No issue is more clearly recognized in the west as a first principle of justice and common sense than the issue of equal suffrage.

Enfranchised women particularly cannot be won by a candidate who during a term of presidential power has ignored or dodged the vital issue of their right to govern themselves. Politicians can often fill difficult rôles, but it would be too difficult to appeal for the suffrages of women after having denied that they have a right to the suffrage at all.

First National Convention of the Congressional Union



Mrs. J. Borden Estee
of Vermont

THE spacious parlors of the Cameron House in Washington, D. C., in which the business sessions of the convention of the Congressional Union were held from December 6 to 13, were crowded every day.

Discussion was devoted to reports of the work in the states where the Congressional Union is organized, by the chairmen of those states; the reports of the organizers of the Congressional Union; and the reports of the national committees, by chairmen or members of those committees.

THE convention was called to order at the headquarters of the convention, in the Madison House, on Wednesday morning, December 8, Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, in the chair. A program was submitted by Mrs. Cyrus Mead, of Ohio, chairman of the Program Committee, and was adopted as the program of the convention.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, chairman of the Credentials Committee, reported that the Congressional Union was organized in nineteen states and had two affiliated organizations. Besides voting delegates from these states, there were many fraternal delegates present.

Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, of Connecticut, was elected convention secretary.

The nominating committee for the election of officers of the Congressional Union was then appointed by the chair—Mrs. Nina E. Allender Washington, D. C., chairman; Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, of New York; Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of California; Mrs. Alden H. Potter, of Minnesota, and Mrs. Harriet H. Dulles, of Pennsylvania. It was explained by Miss Paul that the constitution called for a nominating committee, but that other nominations could be made from the floor.

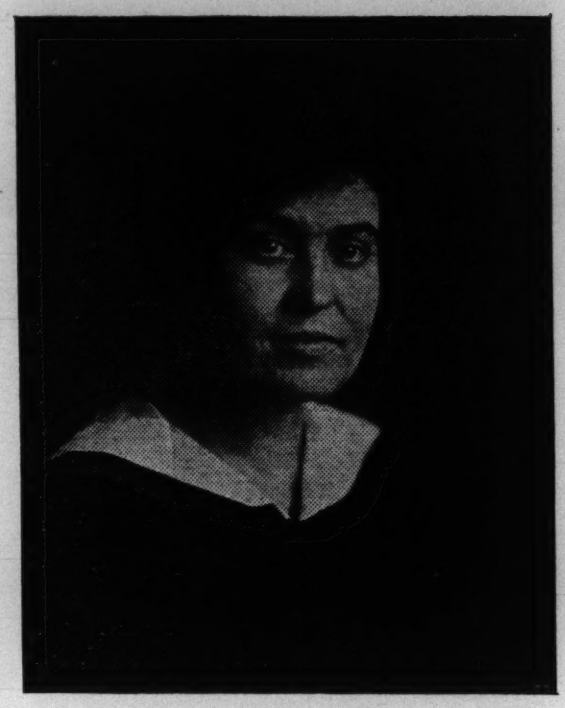
It was then moved and seconded that a committee on resolutions and a committee on elections be appointed by the chair. Mrs. John J. Rogers, Jr., of New York, was made chairman of the resolutions committee, and Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, of Michigan, chairman of the elections committee; each chairman to secure one member of her committee from each state.

In calling for the reports of the state chairmen, Miss Paul spoke of the forlorn beginning of the

Mrs. William L. Colt
of New York

Congressional Union and the difficulties they had found in the early days of their existence, contrasted with their growth at the present time. They had organized the first state branch only last May, and now nineteen states were organized.

Report of the work in California was made by Mrs. Sara Bard Field. Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, of Colorado, then read the report of Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, chairman of the state branch. The report of the Connecticut branch was made by Mrs. W. D. Ascough, state chairman. Mrs. William Spencer Murray, secretary of the Woman's Political Union, of Connecticut, reported for her society, which is affiliated with the Congressional Union. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles reported for Delaware; Mrs. Nina E. Allender, for the District of Columbia; Mrs. Walter Adams, of Norfolk, for Virginia; Mrs. Lizzie Collins, for Idaho; Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, for Maryland; Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, for Michigan; Miss Anne Martin, for Nevada; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, for New York; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, for New Jersey; Mrs. Alden H. Potter, for Minnesota; Mrs. Cyrus Mead, for Ohio; Miss Virginia Arnold, for Oregon; Miss Madge Kelley, for Pennsylvania, in place of Mrs. Harry Lowenburg;



Mrs. Cyrus Mead
of Ohio

Miss Emily Perry, for South Carolina, in place of Mrs. John Gibbs; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, for Utah; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, for Vermont in the place of Mrs. J. Borden Estee; Mrs. A. R. Colvin, as chairman of the Northwestern Section; Mrs. J. W. Brannan, for an affiliated association in New York, as yet nameless, but containing one hundred members; Mrs. Hugh White, for Tennessee.

An account of the work of the organizers and of the national committees was then submitted.

Mrs. Nelson Whittemore made a report on the elections committee, which was approved.

MRS. JOHN ROGERS then reported for the resolutions committee. Each resolution was read, and with a slight amendment in the wording of the fourth resolution, adopted. An amendment moved by Mrs. Adamson to strike out the word "disgraceful" in Resolution 1 was defeated, and the resolution passed as read. The resolutions adopted by the convention follow:

"Whereas, the preamble of the Constitution of the United States explicitly sets forth that this government was formed in order to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, and

"Whereas, this can be accomplished only by guaranteeing to all citizens the possibility of exercising the right of self-government through the ballot, and

"Whereas, women can secure the ballot on equal terms with men only by a federal amendment, and

"Whereas, the present interstate unjust discrimination against the political rights of women by which women voters upon removal from the equal suffrage states suffer the disgraceful penalty of disfranchisement, can be abolished only by national action, and

"Whereas, the question of the enfranchisement of women, being basic to human liberty, is far greater in importance than the questions of revenue, commerce, national defense, or international relations,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in convention assembled, December 10, 1915, having no affiliations with any political party, and with the confident hope that the party in power will see the opportunity before it of

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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securing not only the approval of the four million women voters, but a moral prestige that will endure through the centuries, call upon the President of the United States to give the support of the administration to the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"And be it further resolved, that we call upon the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass immediately the Susan B. Anthony amendment,

"And be it further resolved, that we call upon the Democratic Party, as the party in power, to put its strength behind the amendment in order to secure its immediate passage,

"And be it further resolved, that the convention declare itself in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and is unalterably opposed to the introduction of any other national woman suffrage amendment.

"Whereas, the press of the country in giving recognition to its national significance has so manifestly furthered our cause, we hereby express our appreciation of their attention, and offer them our thanks for the manner in which they have made public the activities of this organization.

"Whereas, the convention of women voters in San Francisco in September sent as envoys Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of Oregon, and Miss Frances Jolliffe, of California, with Miss Kindberg and Miss Kinstedt, of Rhode Island, bearing their message, which insures the speedy success of the national amendment,

"Resolved, that this convention tenders to the envoys, Miss Mabel Vernon, and their escorts, its deepest gratitude for their unselfish service.

"Whereas, the success of this convention is due largely to the untiring efforts of the women of the District of Columbia,

"Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered by this convention to the women of the District of Columbia."

THE work of electing the officers of the Congressional Union was then entered upon. Mrs. Allender reported as chairman of the nominating committee. The report recommended ten members for the executive committee—Miss Alice Paul, New Jersey; Miss Lucy Burns, New York; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, District of Columbia; Mrs. William Kent, California; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pennsylvania; Miss Elsie Hill, Connecticut; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Maryland.

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State of North Carolina
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MISS ALICE PAUL, *Chairman*, 28 Dec. 1915.

My dear Miss Paul:

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With great respect and best wishes,

WALTER CLARK.

Presidential Vote in the Suffrage States

State	*Elec. vote*	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916
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California	13	R	R	R	R	X	R	R	X	X	R	R	R	*Pr	....
Colorado	6	..	..	..	R	R	R	R	P	D	D	R	D	D	....
Idaho	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	D	D	R	R	D	....
Illinois	29	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	....
Kansas	10	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	P	D	R	R	R	D	....
Montana	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	D	D	R	R	D	....
Nevada	3	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	P	D	D	R	D	D	....
Oregon	5	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	X	R	R	R	R	D	....
Utah	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D	R	R	R	R	....
Washington	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	D	R	R	R	Pr	....
Wyoming	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	D	R	R	R	D	....

Total electoral vote (1916), 531. Necessary to elect, 266. Electoral vote of suffrage states, 91.

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From the Washington Post, December 20, 1915.

The Chivalrous Judiciary Committee

By Charles Edward Russell

I SUGGEST that hereafter when women have any occasion to appear before a committee of the House of Representatives as at present constituted they go attended by a strong arm squad or detachment of police.

So long as the present brand of chivalry is dominant in our national legislature there is no telling what might befall women that venture unprotected before one of these bodies.

To this conclusion anyone must be irresistably compelled that will read what happened when the delegation went before the Judiciary Committee to ask consideration for the Anthony amendment.

A great many of us are familiar with committee hearings. We know the anxious care that committeemen take on such occasions to avoid giving offense to any male person that has a vote. Whatever ruffianism may be latent in the Congressional breast is scrupulously repressed. The dignity of any American citizen is at all times perfectly safe before any committee. He may come on an errand distasteful to the majority, but he is sure of fairly respectful treatment.

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It was very different with these women. From the beginning they were the targets of insult and abuse all the more cowardly because they were without any weapon of defense. Abusive questions, insinuations of the barroom order and intolerable affronts were heaped upon them. You would have thought they were the agents of some crime or detestable treason; and all they wanted was a hearing for a request that the principles of democracy these men profess might be extended to all instead of remaining the exclusive possession of one-half of the population.

The same order of intellect that last year laughed and chuckled over the indecencies of Bowdle thought these exhibitions of aboriginal manners equally funny.

One of the women most outrageously insulted was a native of Australia. She must have thought with astonishment of the difference between her own country and the barbarians that made coarse pokes and doggery witticisms about a proposal of democracy that has been the national law of Australia for fifteen years.

From this humiliating incident some pertinent lessons can be drawn.

The men of America boast much of their chivalrous attitude toward women and none of the boasters are more flagrant in this regard than the men of the region that furnishes most of the Democratic majority.

It seems now that this boast is a lie. We not only have no chivalry toward women, but we have not enough of a decent attitude toward them to allow them to speak of what seems to them a grave injustice. Let one of them propose a democratic advance over the ideas of the seventeenth century and we resort to noise and abuse to silence them.

Yet these same men and others like them in the House will tell you that they are opposed to woman suffrage because of the profound respect they have for womanhood; they wish to spare women the insulting and degrading experiences of politics.

They tell you also that women do not need the ballot, being already represented in the existing system. The unit of government is the family and they belong to some families; consequently they are represented.

But when these women thus said to be represented come before their representatives and ask a hearing for a serious petition of grievances they are overwhelmed with a torrent of ribaldry.

How can anyone be represented that cannot make a request of her representative? And if, as appears certain from this, there is no scheme of representation for one-half of our population, what is the sense of ever referring to this as a democracy?

It is perfectly evident that women can never secure decent treatment, or a hearing, or protection, or justice, or the least consideration until they secure the ballot. They cannot secure these things without the ballot any more than self-supporting women can secure tolerable economic conditions without the ballot.

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On a modern man these facts would have made an impression. They made none on the Skin Clothes contingent. Nothing, apparently, makes much impression on that element, except perhaps a stone hatchet or raw meat.

Would Compel All to Vote

THE time-worn saying of the anti-suffragists, that "women would not use the vote," is unavoidably recalled in reading the following news item:

"Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, in an address before the New England Society of Pennsylvania, at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, December 22, deplored the lack of patriotic teachings by the American-born citizen.

"He recommended legislation that would penalize failure to vote and that would enforce upon all naturalized citizens the duty to comply with citizenship as loyal Americans under penalty of cancellation of their naturalization."—*Washington Post, December* 23, 1915.

Campaign Through the Country

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty.First Street, New York City.*
Chairman: *Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.*

A GROUP of one hundred New York women who worked actively together for the New York State referendum, have now organized as the "New York City Committee of the Congressional Union," affiliated directly with Washington. Mrs. John Winters Brannan has been elected chairman; Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, treasurer; Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, secretary. The Committee has at once started in with definite congressional work. The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be in their charge, and their list of Congressional District chairmen for the two boroughs will soon be completed.

Some of the members of the New York City committee are Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Charles Parmelee, Mrs. Wallace Probasco, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Richard Lewisohn, Mrs. Dryden Brewer, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Mrs. Walter Chambers, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Joseph G. Deane, Mrs. Davis Johnson, Miss Lucy Eastman. New members are joining daily, among whom are Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Lucius Ryce, Miss Susan Woodford, daughter of the late General Stewart Woodford, Miss J. Aspinwall Hodge, Miss Minnie Fieldman, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. Walter Ehrich, Mrs. S. I. Minturn, Miss Alice Carpenter.

The first piece of work undertaken by the committee was a deputation to Congressmen Bennett and Chandler, of New York.

ON DECEMBER 1 a deputation of women filling to overflowing three motors, and gay with purple, white and gold, descended upon Wall Street. They waited upon Congressman W. S. Bennett of the 23d District, and upon Congressman W. M. Chandler of the 19th District. The delegation included Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Minnie Friedman, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Robert Niles, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. Lucius Ryce, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Ida Proper Palmer, Mrs. Maud Ingersoll Probasco and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter.

Mrs. Mary Beard presented the case most convincingly, explaining that they had come, not to advance the familiar suffrage argument, but to show that suffrage was a national political issue, made so by the four million voting women of the west. She also showed why the Congressional Union preferred the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment to the state referendum method and why we had a right to ask for it.

Mrs. John Winters Brannan
of New York

Mr. Bennett spoke most cordially. He said in substance that he had voted for the amendment in New York State, and that the same reasons which led him to vote favorably in the state would lead him to do so in Congress. He wound up by saying, "It is my present intention to vote in favor of the federal amendment when it comes up in Congress."

Congressman Chandler was not so satisfactory. He was very anxious not to be misquoted, however. He insists that as an individual he is an ardent suffragist, that he has spoken and worked for suffrage and that he would do so again; since the referendum in New York state had gone against suffrage, however, he felt that, as a representative, he must vote against it in Congress. However, he expressed himself as open to conviction and, as he was elected on a Progressive and Independence League ticket, he undoubtedly can be brought to see the matter in a different light.

ON DECEMBER 2 a deputation invaded the Woolworth building, calling upon Congressmen Murray Hulbert of the twenty-first district and Joseph V. Flynn of the third district. The delegation was led by Mrs. Charles Beard and Mrs. Robert Adamson, and included Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. E. L. Hunt, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Walter Chambers, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. Marlin, Miss Elinor Byrnes, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. L. B. Prisk, Miss Janoer, and Mrs. Henry Bruere.

Congressman Murray Hulbert represents himself as a firm suffragist, but he has a hobby of his own which he puts first. He is not satisfied with the present method of amending the Constitution of the United States, because he feels that an amendment should be ratified by a majority of the voters in the United States, and not by three-fourths of the state legislatures, his idea being that it is unfair to give a thinly populated state the same voice that is given a densely populated state like New York. Now, Mr. Hulbert says that if our amendment and his proposed amendment could be submitted at precisely the same time, he would vote in favor of them both; but if our amendment should come up the day before his, or if his were defeated he would vote *against* ours.

In other words he is willing to use the existing machinery to put his amendment through, but is willing that we should have the use of the accepted law for putting our amendment through!

Congressman J. V. Flynn has no particular view on the subject of suffrage, but he plans to vote against the federal amendment, because the New York state referendum went against suffrage. It may, however, be possible to bring him around to the federal way.

The committee is now going to pay especial attention to all New York congressmen who are at home during the holidays.

The committee is also to be in charge of one of the offices at 13 East Forty-first Street, where one of the members will be in attendance every day.

Maine

A CALL to a conference of the members and friends of the Congressional Union in Maine has been sent out by a number of the leading women of the state.

The conference was held on Monday afternoon, December 27, at three o'clock at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Flagg, for the purpose of establishing a permanent branch of the Union in Maine.

The call was signed by Mrs. Flagg, formerly president of the Civic Club and of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and now president of the College Club; Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, who is chairman of the organization committee of the State Suffrage Association and President of the Portland Junior Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. A. S. Hinds, Mrs. Augusta Hunt, a leading worker in the ranks of the Maine W. C. T. U.; Miss Ella Adams, Mrs. M. Washburn; Mrs. Horton Jones, president of the Maine Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. L. R. Rounds, president of the Portland Equal Suffrage Association and the founder of the Maine College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. George S. Burgess, secretary of the Maine Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. Phillip F. Chapman.

The Maine State Grange, at a meeting held in Portland on December 23, considered and passed with great enthusiasm a resolution endorsing the federal suffrage amendment and calling upon Congress to take favorable action upon it in the present session. The resolution endorsed the proposed amendment to the federal constitution, giving suffrage to women,

"*Resolved*, that the Maine State Grange does hereby earnestly urge and request Congress to pass the said amendment during the present session, and

"*Resolved*, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the Senate and the House and to each of the Senators and Congressmen from this state."

The Grange in Maine, which is conceded to be one of the most powerful bodies in the state, has stood for suffrage and has endorsed the suffrage amendment to the state constitution for a great many years; but this is the first time that they have called upon Congress for immediate action. The delegates to the Grange convention numbered three thousand.

The resolution was presented by Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

New Member

ONE OF the new members of the Congressional Union from a state where women vote is Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, of Illinois.

Miss Breckinridge is professor of home economics at the University of Chicago and, with Alice Greenacre, wrote the handbook for women voters which is used by

5,000 New Subscrib

Members Who Have Secured Subscribers for "The Suffragis

(*In this column we list the subscriptions ... week by our members. These are only a par... number of new subscriptions.*)

DECEMBER 19 THROUGH DECE...

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Owen.....
Mrs. A. R. Colvin.....
Mrs. George H. Day.....
Miss Dorothy L. Mead.....
Miss Elizabeth D. Elder.....
Miss Alice Paul.....
Mrs. Nina E. Allender.....
Miss Helen Jollie.....
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins.....
New York City Branch.....
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Total.....
Previously acknowledged in THE S...

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Utah	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D	R	R	R	R	....
Washington	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	D	R	R	R	Pr	....
Wyoming	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	D	R	R	R	D	....

Total electoral vote (1916), 531. Necessary to elect, 266. Electoral vote of suffrage states, 91.

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Would Compel All to Vote

THE time-worn saying of the anti-suffragists, that "women would not use the vote," is unavoidably recalled in reading the following news item:

"Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, in an address before the New England Society of Pennsylvania, at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, December 22, deplored the lack of patriotic teachings by the American-born citizen.

"He recommended legislation that would penalize failure to vote and that would enforce upon all naturalized citizens the duty to comply with citizenship as loyal Americans under penalty of cancellation of their naturalization."—*Washington Post, December* 23, 1915.

Campaign Through the Country

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty.First Street, New York City.*
Chairman: *Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.*

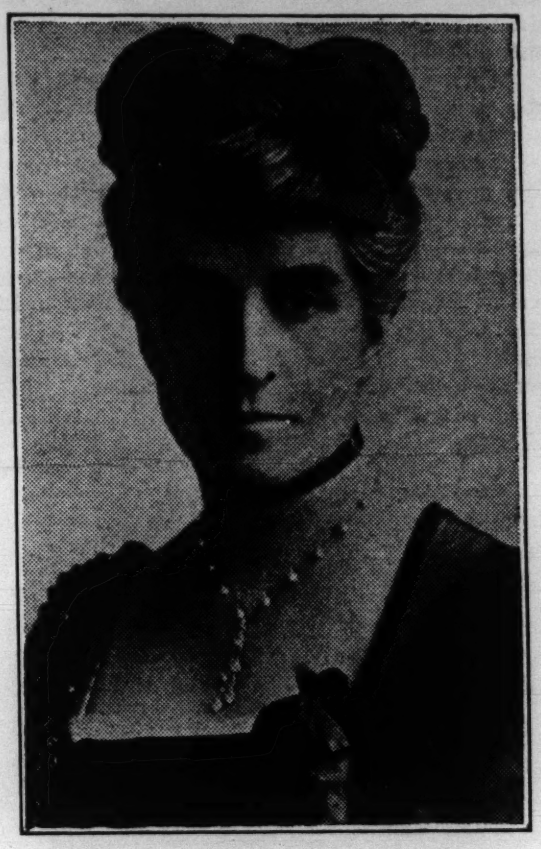
A GROUP of one hundred New York women who worked actively together for the New York State referendum, have now organized as the "New York City Committee of the Congressional Union," affiliated directly with Washington. Mrs. John Winters Brannan has been elected chairman; Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, treasurer; Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, secretary. The Committee has at once started in with definite congressional work. The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be in their charge, and their list of Congressional District chairmen for the two boroughs will soon be completed.

Some of the members of the New York City committee are Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Charles Parmelee, Mrs. Wallace Probasco, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Richard Lewisohn, Mrs. Dryden Brewer, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Mrs. Walter Chambers, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Joseph G. Deane, Mrs. Davis Johnson, Miss Lucy Eastman. New members are joining daily, among whom are Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Lucius Ryce, Miss Susan Woodford, daughter of the late General Stewart Woodford, Miss J. Aspinwall Hodge, Miss Minnie Fieldman, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. Walter Ehrich, Mrs. S. I. Minturn, Miss Alice Carpenter.

The first piece of work undertaken by the committee was a deputation to Congressmen Bennett andChandler, of New York.

ON DECEMBER 1 a deputation of women filling to overflowing three motors, and gay with purple, white and gold, descended upon Wall Street. They waited upon Congressman W. S. Bennett of the 23d District, and upon Congressman W. M. Chandler of the 19th District. The delegation included Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Minnie Friedman, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Robert Niles, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. Lucius Ryce, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Ida Proper Palmer, Mrs. Maud Ingersoll Probasco and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter.

Mrs. Mary Beard presented the case most convincingly, explaining that they had come, not to advance the familiar suffrage argument, but to show that suffrage was a national political issue, made so by the four million voting women of the west. She also showed why the Congressional Union preferred the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment to the state referendum method and why we had a right to ask for it.



Mrs. John Winters Brannan
of New York

Mr. Bennett spoke most cordially. He said in substance that he had voted for the amendment in New York State, and that the same reasons which led him to vote favorably in the state would lead him to do so in Congress. He wound up by saying, "It is my present intention to vote in favor of the federal amendment when it comes up in Congress."

Congressman Chandler was not so satisfactory. He was very anxious not to be misquoted, however. He insists that as an individual he is an ardent suffragist, that he has spoken and worked for suffrage and that he would do so again; since the referendum in New York state had gone against suffrage, however, he felt that, as a representative, he must vote against it in Congress. However, he expressed himself as open to conviction and, as he was elected on a Progressive and Independence League ticket, he undoubtedly can be brought to see the matter in a different light.

ON DECEMBER 2 a deputation invaded the Woolworth building, calling upon Congressmen Murray Hulbert of the twenty-first district and Joseph V. Flynn of the third district. The delegation was led by Mrs. Charles Beard and Mrs. Robert Adamson, and included Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. E. L. Hunt, Miss Portia Willis, Mrs. Walter Chambers, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. Marlin,Miss Elinor Byrnes, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. L. B. Prisk, Miss Janoer, and Mrs. Henry Bruere.

Congressman Murray Hulbert represents himself as a firm suffragist, but he has a hobby of his own which he puts first. He is not satisfied with the present method of amending the Constitution of the United States, because he feels that an amendment should be ratified by a majority of the voters in the United States, and not by three-fourths of the state legislatures, his idea being that it is unfair to give a thinly populated state the same voice that is given a densely populated state like New York. Now, Mr. Hulbert says that our amendment and his proposed amendment could be submitted at precisely the same time, he would vote in favor of them both; but if our amendment should come up the day before his, or if his were defeated he would vote *against* ours.

In other words he is willing to use the existing machinery to put his amendment through, but is not willing that we should have the use of the accepted law for putting our amendment through!

Congressman J. V. Flynn has no particular view on the subject of suffrage, but he plans to vote against the federal amendment, because the New York state referendum went against suffrage. It may, however, be possible to bring him around to the federal way of thinking.

The committee is now going to pay especial attention to all New York congressmen who are at home during the holidays.

The committee is also to be in charge of one of the offices at 13 East Forty-first Street, where one of the members will be in attendance every day.

Maine

A CALL to a conference of the members and friends of the Congressional Union in Maine has been sent out by a number of the leading women of the state.

The conference was held on Monday afternoon, December 27, at three o'clock at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Flagg, for the purpose of establishing a permanent branch of the Union in Maine.

The call was signed by Mrs. Flagg, formerly president of the Civic Club and of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and now president of the College Club; Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, who is chairman of the organization committee of the State Suffrage Association and President of the Portland Junior Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. A. S. Hinds, Mrs. Augusta Hunt, a leading worker in the ranks of the Maine W. C. T. U.; Miss Ella Adams, Mrs. M. Washburn; Mrs. Horton Jones, president of the Maine Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. L. R. Rounds, president of the Portland Equal Suffrage Association and the founder of the Maine College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. George S. Burgess, secretary of the Maine Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. Phillip F. Chapman.

The Maine State Grange, at a meeting held in Portland on December 23, considered and passed with great enthusiasm a resolution endorsing the federal suffrage amendment and calling upon Congress to take favorable action upon it in the present session. The resolution endorsed the proposed amendment to the federal constitution, giving suffrage to women,

"*Resolved*, that the Maine State Grange does hereby earnestly urge and request Congress to pass the said amendment during the present session, and

"*Resolved*, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the Senate and the House and to each of the Senators and Congressmen from this state."

The Grange in Maine, which is conceded to be one of the most powerful bodies in the state, has stood for suffrage and has endorsed the suffrage amendment to the state constitution for a great many years; but this is the first time that they have called upon Congress for immediate action. The delegates to the Grange convention numbered three thousand.

The resolution was presented by Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

New Member

ONE OF the new members of the Congressional Union from a state where women vote is Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, of Illinois.

Miss Breckinridge is professor of home economics at the University of Chicago and, with Alice Greenacre, wrote the handbook for women voters which is used by

5,000 New Subscrib

Members Who Have Secured Subscribers for "The Suffragi

(In this column we list the subscriptions week by our members. These are only a par number of new subscriptions.)

DECEMBER 19 THROUGH DECE

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Owen	
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	
Mrs. George H. Day	
Miss Dorothy L. Mead	
Miss Elizabeth D. Elder	
Miss Alice Paul	
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	
Miss Helen Jollie	
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	
New York City Branch	
Miss Doris Stevens	
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	
Miss K. O'Brien	
Miss Winifred Mallon	
Miss Bertha Nelson	
Total	
Previously acknowledged in THE S	
Total through December 25, see	

Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward $150,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors from December 20 through December 27, 1915.

Pennsylvania Branch, Congressional Union	$5.00
Mrs. D. K. Shute	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Owen	.25
Mrs. Minnie Fisher	1.00
Mrs. Sarah C. Van Deusen	1.00
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	11.00
Mrs. and Miss Whitcomb	1.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	102.00
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer	1,100.00
Mrs. J. H. Anderson	1.00
Mrs. H. K. Ryce	25.00
Miss Mary Conkle	6.00
Miss Edna Hamilton	5.00
Miss Katherine Morey	5.00
Mrs. Walter Y. Morey	5.00
Mrs. Cyrus Mead	1.50
Mrs. Dunges	.25
Friend, Merchantville, N. J.	1.00
Miss Mary Bassler	5.50
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1.50
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	4.00
Collected by a friend	2.18
Mrs. Winthrop Burr	15.00
Mrs Margaret Fay Whittemore	1.00
Nelson Whittemore	1.00
R. H. Ashbaugh	1.00
Jennie Law Hardy	1.00
James Rector	1.00
Alden H. Potter	1.00
C. U. Carpenter	1.00
Susan Howland	1.00
Ellen McCarty	1.00
Laura C. Pollard	1.00
B. M. Young	60.00
Friend	100.00
d	10.00
na Van Winkle	10.00
ank Day	1.00
elia Harwood	1.00
Pries	10.00
S. Mack	5.00
. Hazard	100.00
Rowe	2.00
ranch, Congressional Union, n, N. Y.	20.00
rs. J. P. S. Neligh	6.90
s	1.00
eth Fairall	1.00
r W. Hutchison	1.00
lderhead	1.00
tta E. Lambie	25.00
. Belmont	15.00
Mead	1.00
	28.68
es	52.50
	11.50
	$1,873.76
knowledged in THE SUF-	99,122.04
ed through December 27,	$100,995.80

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Comments of the Press

TRADITIONS of "southern chivalry" went on the rocks last Thursday when the woman suffragists got before the House committee on the judiciary. "Courtesy," "manners" and all those things were shipwrecked in the swirl of wrath which surged up in the breasts and brains of Democratic statesmen when they remembered that some of the women before them had dared to go out campaigning against the Democratic party in the last Congressional elections after that party had persistently refused to allow consideration of the suffrage amendment in Congress.

Forgetting their official attitude of "judicial calm," the committee organized itself into a heckling expedition and went after the speakers as a police court lawyer goes after a tenderloin witness. Were they an insidious lobby? Were they paid to work for suffrage? How much did they get? Could they name the percentage of foreign voters in each of the forty-eight states? Didn't they know that the House did not intend to report the amendment? What did they mean by what they were doing? And so on, with manifestations of bad temper and bad manners too numerous and petty to be detailed.

The judiciary committee is made up in large part of Southern Democrats. Its chairman is Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina. The rudest among the members were Joseph Taggart, of Kansas; Webb, of North Carolina, and Richard S. Whaley, of South Carolina.—*Gilson Gardner in the Houston Press*, December 22, 1915.

Botheration

"Why do you come here and bother us?"—Chairman Webb, at the suffrage hearing in Washington.

Girls, girls, the worst has happened,
Our cause is at its ebb.
How could you go and do it!
You've bothered Mr. Webb!
You came and asked for freedom,
(As law does not forbid);
Not thinking it might bother him;
And yet, it seems, it did.

Oh, can it be, my sisters,
My sisters, can it be
You did not think of Mr. Webb
When asking to be free?
You did not put his comfort
Before your cause? How strange!
But now you know the way he feels
I hope we'll have a change.

Send word to far Australia
And let New Zealand know,
And Oregon and Sweden,
Finland and Idaho!
Make all the nations grasp it,
From Sitka to El Teb,
We never mention suffrage now—
It bothers Mr. Webb!

The Hideous Alternative

Last year Mr. Webb was more gracious. He said that while opposed to woman suffrage he was "not opposed to woman."

Yet so restless and dissatisfied are women becoming that they will not rest content even with this.

They do not seem able to understand that they may have to choose between the vote and the approval of Mr. Webb.

On a Hearing Before a Committee

What is the lady saying that distresses the gentleman so much?

She is telling him that there are no laws to protect the working hours of women in South Carolina.

What form does his distress take?

It takes the form of telling her that he does not believe what she says.

Is what she says untrue?

No, it is correct.

Perhaps the gentleman is not American and so should not be expected to know our laws?

Perhaps, then, he is an astronomer or a poet and does not concern himself with laws?

On the contrary, he is a lawmaker.

Probably, then, he comes from some distant state in which conditions are very different.

No, he is a Representative from South Carolina.

Surely he is not the representative of the women of South Carolina?

All the representative that they have.

—*Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune, December* 26, 1915.

The Affront to Suffrage

The present Congress probably will be the last that will dare to offer an affront to the suffrage cause. The refusal of the House yesterday to give a hearing to Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe was unnecessary, and can lead to nothing except a persistence in being heard that will bring immeasurable good to the suffrage cause.

These women represented the hopes of an entire sex, containing more than half the inhabitants of the United States. They were sent to Congress by a convention of women. This convention had been attended by an immense throng, who were representing millions of other women. Mrs. Field carried with her across the continent a petition which alone bore the names of a half million women, thousands of whom already have seen the value of the ballot, and who have used it to bring economic and social justice to their sex.

The suffrage cause has at last entered on the proper phase of their work. A federal constitutional amendment is needed. The one selected by Susan B. Anthony has not been improved upon; that "the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any state, on account of sex."

The suffrage cause, based on every principle of right dealing with the greater body of citizens, cannot retrogress. It has shown steady advance. With virtually the entire political strength of the country against it, the suffrage cause has been able to muster an enormous and increasing vote, more than 500,000 votes having been cast for it in New York state alone. More than a million votes favored it in the states where suffrage now exists, showing the feeling the women who now have the ballot hold in regard to its worth.

Mrs. Field has been one of the most courageous and persistent protagonists of suffrage. Not alone did she represent the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, but in her own individuality and through her own efforts she was entitled to be heard. Her courage, her knowledge and her work for the cause are far in advance of many efforts made for a movement which has enlisted the high endeavor of so many devoted women.—*Kansas City Post, December* 15, 1915.

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